

# THE ROANOKE DAILY TIMES.

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ROANOKE, VA., SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28, 1895.

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.  
ALL THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

## THE WEATHER.

Forecast for Virginia: Warm, fairer,  
light southerly winds.

## Christmas is Over!

Santa Claus will take  
a year's vacation, but  
we go on mending  
roofs.

**Roanoke Roofing and Metal Cornice Co.,**  
Commerce St. and Franklin Road.  
J. B. COLLINGWOOD, - - Manager.  
Phone 228.

## Witch Hazel Soap

Is nothing but soap—and  
Witch Hazel. It clears the  
pores, stimulates their ac-  
tion, and thus softens and  
whitens the skin and im-  
proves the health.

10 Cents, 3 For 25 Cents.

**Massie's Pharmacy**  
PAUL MASSIE

SEE OUR WINDOW.

## CAPT. D. C. BOOTH

Representing R. M. Sutton & Co., of  
Baltimore, will have his full line of  
spring samples the first week in Janu-  
ary and invites the inspection of the  
trade. Sample rooms at  
**HOTEL LEE, - - Roanoke, Va.**

## In Cold Weather Keep Warm.

In the winter the body has more  
to do than in summer.

Besides our daily work and  
worry it has to resist the cold.

There are many prepared foods  
—fat producers. There is nothing  
better than cod liver oil for the  
cold weather.

It will furnish fat and fuel  
enough to keep your strength and  
fortify you against cold.

It is prepared in many ways—  
all easy to take and the taste dis-  
guised.

We keep them all—come and see us.

## CHRISTIAN-BARBEE DRUG STORE

## BETTER THAN GOLD BONDS

Something that you can use  
wear and enjoy, and that  
will never be worth less than  
you pay for them.

Fine Diamond Jewelry of  
high grade is always con-  
vertible into ready cash.

We have a magnificent  
stock of Diamonds and other  
precious stones to choose  
from. We select these gems  
personally and our cus-  
tomers are sure to get full  
value in every case. You  
will find no trash in our  
stock and you are cordially  
invited to call and find out  
how cheaply you can buy  
first-class goods at our es-  
tablishment.

## EDWARD S. GREEN.

All the Rumors Untree.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Vice-President  
Thomas M. King, of the Baltimore and  
Ohio, said in relation to the persistent  
rumors, affecting the financial credit of  
the company: "You may unqualifiedly  
deny the rumor that the Baltimore and  
Ohio Railway is selling its holdings of  
Western Union Telegraph stock and  
not a single share of the stock has been  
disposed of. You may also deny the  
report of an impending default on the  
part of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway  
Company or any of its affiliated lines.  
The money to meet all interest charges  
due January 1, 1896, for all lines is  
now in the bank."

Ladies

You don't have to look for a cape all  
over town, just come to see us. We have  
plenty in every style and prices low.  
Palais Royal, 101 Salem avenue.

LARGE assortment cigars, cigarettes,  
smoking and chewing tobacco. Massie's  
Pharmacy.

## HAPPENINGS AT WASHINGTON

### Senators Hill and Teller Have a Tilt.

The Former Defends the Financial Policy  
of the President and is Taunted With  
Being a "Tide Waiter"—The Barrett  
and McCall Resolution Modified in  
the House—The Case of Ex-Congress  
Waller Brought Up.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The Senate  
was enlivened to-day by a spirited and  
somewhat personal debate in which Mr.  
Hill, of New York, and Mr. Teller, of  
Colorado, were the principal figures.  
The New York Senator precipitated the  
bond question by offering a resolution  
directing that future bond issues to re-  
new the gold reserve should bear a pro-  
vision that they would be payable in  
gold or silver at the option of the holder.  
In support of this measure Mr. Hill read  
a speech setting forth the difficulties of  
negotiating bonds under the uncertainty  
of the present law and then branched  
out in a general discussion of finance,  
among other things urging the perma-  
nent retirement of the greenbacks in ac-  
cordance with the recommendations of  
the President and Secretary of the  
Treasury.

Mr. Teller's reply to Mr. Hill was  
outgoing, sarcastic and personal. He  
repeated and protested against the  
efforts of the President and all his "tide  
waiters" to defame the credit of the  
United States. He spoke of the recent  
visit to Washington of a great banker,  
one of those who had participated in  
the "dishonorable or imbecile" bond  
transaction of last year. Again this  
banker was invited to Washington to  
help the country out of a dilemma. Mr.  
Teller asserted that United States secu-  
rities were the choice of the markets of  
the world and the only attack ever  
made on them came from the present  
executive and his representatives in the  
Senate.

Mr. Hill made a spirited reply, call-  
ing forth a disclaimer from Mr. Teller  
that he had meant to designate the New  
York Senator as a "tide waiter" to Mr.  
Cleveland. Mr. Hill declared that he  
spoke for neither the President nor the  
Secretary of the Treasury, but only for  
himself.

The galleries were crowded during  
the debate, and the Senators, as well as  
spectators, keenly enjoyed the caustic  
tilt.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Nebraska) added his  
protest to that of Mr. Teller against the  
defamation of our national credit. No  
final action on the Hill resolution was  
taken.

Two tariff additions made their ap-  
pearance, one by Mr. Burrows, placing  
on the dutiable list many articles now  
on the free list, and the other by Mr.  
Quay, increasing the duties on leaf to-  
bacco. A resolution was agreed to ac-  
cepting the ram Katabdin, which re-  
cently failed to meet the required con-  
ditions; also a resolution for the formal  
transfer of the Utah administration  
from the Territorial to the new State  
authorities. The bill making Palm  
Beach, Fla., a sub-port of entry and de-  
livery was passed, and at 2 40 p. m. the  
Senate adjourned until Monday.

**House Proceedings.**  
The House to-day entered upon the  
consideration of the bond bill which, in  
conjunction with the tariff bill passed  
yesterday, constitutes the relief which  
the Republican House of Representatives  
offers the Democratic executive to  
meet the existing financial situation.

The bill aroused the united opposition  
of the Democrats and Populists, the  
gold Democrats being arrayed against it  
because they claimed it did not give the  
secretary the authority to issue gold  
bonds with which he desired to replen-  
ish the reserve and the silver Democ-  
rats on the ground of their general op-  
position to bond issues.

The latter contended that the raids of  
the Treasury could be stopped if the  
Secretary would use his discretion to  
redeem notes in silver when the re-  
serve was threatened. In the Republi-  
can ranks also there developed such  
bitter opposition to the bill as origi-  
nally drawn and the proposition to force  
the bill to a vote to-day, that the Re-  
publican members of the committee on  
ways and means incorporated in it an  
amendment especially declaring that  
nothing in the act should be construed  
as a modification or repeal of the act of  
1878 for the release of the greenbacks,  
when redeemed, and the committee on  
rules extended the limit of debate until  
to-morrow at 3 o'clock, but declined to  
give the members the opportunity to  
debate at that time.

The feature of the day was a speech  
from Johnson (Rep., Cal.) appealing to  
his Republican colleagues to vote  
against the bill. He scored the Re-  
publican leaders for bringing in the  
bill. He said he had voted for the  
revenue measure yesterday under pro-  
test, but he refused to follow them on  
the present bill. Political expediency  
which involved a surrender of principle,  
he declared, would never succeed. The  
debate ran far into the night. The  
principal speeches were made by Messrs.  
Dingley, Maine, and Grosvenor, Ohio,  
Republicans; and Messrs. Turner, Georgia,  
and Patterson, Tennessee, Democ-  
rats.

Mr. Henderson (Rep., Ia.) from the  
committee on rules, then placed the rule  
for the consideration of the bond bill.  
It provided for debate until 10 o'clock  
to-night and its continuance to-morrow  
till 1 o'clock when a vote should be  
taken without intervening motion or  
amendment separately.

Mr. Crisp (Dem., Ga.) took the floor  
in opposition to the adoption of the

rule. He admitted that nothing would  
have any effect, but he thought that if  
gentlemen on the other side would hesi-  
tate and study over, what was to be done  
they would make haste a little more  
slowly.

On yesterday a general tariff bill, the  
exact effect of which on particular in-  
dustries and on the revenues no one  
knew, had been rushed through the  
House. To-day it had been proposed to  
put through a bond bill in the same  
summary manner. But the murmur-  
ings of discontent on the other side had  
forced the speaker of the House and the  
"so-called leaders" to yield a little  
more time.

He admonished the other side that it  
was only by resistance that they could  
obtain their rights. "Mr. Bailey, Democ-  
rat, Texas, said yesterday with the  
four hours' debate, that the bill would  
burden the people with \$40,000,000  
of additional taxes. To-day  
the performance was to be repeated, but  
this time posterity was to be saddled  
with an interest bearing debt of which  
no one knew how many millions. The  
country he said would no more tolerate  
or precipitate haste than it would in-  
excusable delay."

When the twenty minutes allowed the  
Democratic side had been consumed  
Mr. Henderson, who was in charge of  
the rule, rather surprised the House by  
declining to make any reply to the  
criticisms from the other side. He de-  
manded a vote on the adoption of the  
rule, which was taken by yeas and nays.  
The rule was adopted by a vote of 195  
to 101. It was not a strict party vote.  
The Populists voted with the Democ-  
rats against its adoption, and the fol-  
lowing Republicans voted in opposition  
to the majority of their party: Baker,  
N. H.; Connolly, Ill.; Dayton, W. Va.;  
Huling, W. Va.; Kirkpatrick, Kan.;  
Linney, N. C.; McCormick, N. Y.;  
Shafroth, Col.; Pearson, N. C.; Mondell,  
Wyo., and Miller, Kan.

The bond bill was then laid before  
the House, and Mr. Dingley opened the  
debate in favor of its adoption and ex-  
plained the bill. As a plain business  
proposition, the Secretary should have  
the power to float 5 per cent. bonds. It  
is provided that the bonds shall be first  
offered to the people of the United  
States, and Mr. Dingley expressed no  
doubt that the people from the Atlantic  
to the Pacific would over-subscribe any  
issue advertised for. Mr. Dingley  
stated that the amendment specifically  
stated that nothing in this bill should  
be construed to repeal or modify the act  
of 1878 for the release of redeemed  
greenbacks.

"What will become of the greenbacks  
redeemed by the sale of bonds under  
this act?" asked Mr. Marsh (Rep., Ill.).

"They will be used," replied Mr.  
Dingley, "as they were used up to 1893,  
in discharging our interest-bearing ob-  
ligations. But, in case of a run on the  
Treasury, they could be held in the  
Treasury temporarily for its protection.  
When the exigency passed, however,  
they would, under this act, have to be  
paid out or applied to the public debt." Mr.  
Dingley, in answer to many ques-  
tions, claimed that a 3 per cent. bond  
would be taken by the people much  
more quickly than a 4 per cent. bond on  
a 3 per cent. basis.

Mr. Turner (Dem., Ga.) spoke for the  
minority. He contended that the fault  
did not lie in any deficiency in the re-  
venues, but in the existence of evils in our  
financial system, for which the Demo-  
cratic party was in no wise responsible.  
He pointed out how the Republicans in  
the past had demonetized silver on the  
resumption of specie payments, which  
contemplated the complete retirement  
of greenbacks. Now in the face of a  
Presidential election they sought to  
carry favor with the silver sentiment,  
and they dared not retire the greenbacks  
to which they had only been committed.

Mr. Turner affirmed most positively  
that in the existing state of the mar-  
ket, 3 per cent. coin bonds could not be  
floated. In conclusion he said he had  
once believed that the Secretary of the  
Treasury by exercising the option of re-  
demption silver could repel raids on the  
Treasury; but now believed such a  
course would precipitate a crisis, a  
panic, a convulsion, such as we had  
never heard of and that would shake  
public and private credit to its founda-  
tions.

Mr. Patterson (Dem., Tenn.) said: "A  
single declaration of Congress intended  
to sustain inviolate the gold standard of  
value would do more than anything  
else to restore confidence. It was in-  
tended to sell the bonds for gold and pay  
them in gold. Why not say so?"

Mr. Johnson (Rep., Cal.) was the first  
Republican to oppose the bill. Among  
other things he said: "I do not propose  
that we shall give the lie to everything  
we said before the election, and I, for  
one, can never condone what I regard  
as a crime against the country—the bond  
transactions of last year. The passage  
of this bill would, I believe, give the  
transaction the stamp and seal of Re-  
publican approval."

Mr. Johnson (Rep., North Dakota)  
spoke in favor of the bill and Mr.  
Wheeler (Dem., Alabama) against it.

At the night session speeches were  
made against the bill by three Republi-  
cans and two Democrats, and in its  
support by three Republicans. The  
House at 10 o'clock adjourned until to-  
morrow.

## Bill to Tax All Incomes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Senator But-  
ler to-day introduced a joint resolution  
for an amendment to the constitution so  
as to exempt income tax from the pro-  
visions of the constitution in relation to  
taxes, and empowering Congress to lay  
and collect taxes on all incomes regard-  
less of the source from which the in-  
come is derived.

Marshall & Wendell Piano, \$150, \$5 Per  
Month—No Interest.

ONE Marshall & Wendell piano in  
perfect order, with superb tone and  
warranted, for \$150, on payments of \$5  
per month, without interest. Hobbie  
Music Company.

USE Mani-Cura for chapped face and  
hands. No grease. Gloves can be worn  
immediately after using. Massie's  
Pharmacy.

## GREAT EXCITEMENT IN HAVANA

### A Strong Element There Favor-able to the Insurgents.

Reports From Spanish Sources Meager.  
They Ridicule the Idea of the Cap-  
ture of Havana, But at the Same  
Time Are Busy Fortifying the Place.  
The Insurgents Have the Advantage  
in Position.

HAVANA, Dec. 27.—The excitement  
which has prevailed here since the in-  
surgent army under Gomez and Maceo  
entered the province of Matanzas, con-  
tinues to-day and is heightened by the  
meagerness of the news from the front.  
The Spanish authorities insist that the  
insurgents are in retreat and that Gen-  
eral Campos is here and the work of for-  
tifying Havana and its vicinity con-  
tinues without an hour's interruption in  
any direction. According to the official  
advice, Maceo is at the plantation of  
Olimpo, near the town of Cimarones, a  
little way north of Jovellanos the town  
from which Campos retreated upon  
Limonar. Cimarones is about forty-  
five kilometers from the city of Matan-  
zas of the province of that name.

Quintin Banderio is said to be with his  
column at Sumidero, about twenty kilo-  
meters from Matanzas and only a little  
way from Limonar, where according to  
the official announcements Campos de-  
feated the insurgents at Coliseo. But  
Sumidero is nearer to Matanzas than  
Coliseo, which would not seem to con-  
firm the story that Banderio's column  
was defeated. Maximino Gomez is still,  
according to the official advice, at the  
farm of Cierro, in the district of Jaguey  
Grande, and in the direction of the  
grand Cienaga Occidental de Zapata, an  
immense stretch of swamp land into  
which he will retreat to the south if  
necessary to avoid capture by the Span-  
iards.

The exact position of the Spanish  
columns being concentrated to meet the  
insurgents (to pursue them, according  
to the Spanish officials) is not known,  
but the last reports had the Spaniards  
concentrating at Union de Reyes. But  
Sumidero, where the Banderio column is  
located, is well to the northward and  
only a little westward of Union de Reyes,  
and Banderio would thus have no diffi-  
culty in pressing onward towards  
Havana, northward of Union de Reyes,  
and south of the city of Matanzas.  
Banderio would also be able to attack  
the rear of the troops sent to engage  
Maceo at Cimarones, or he might join  
forces with Maceo, and the insurgent  
columns might, thus united, move upon  
any force sent to attack Gomez in the  
Jaguey district.

Consequently, it is difficult to see how  
the Spanish commander figures out his  
statement that Spanish troops occupy  
the most advantageous positions in the  
province of Matanzas. To the observer  
of the movements of the opposing forces,  
it would appear that Gomez to the south,  
Maceo in the center and Banderio to the  
north and further west, really form a  
half circle around the Spanish forces  
and completely command that portion  
of the island. Many people are con-  
vinced that if Gomez succeeds in push-  
ing his forces to within a reasonable  
distance of Havana an uprising of the  
friends of the insurgents is not at all  
unlikely.

Everybody one sees in the streets  
seems to be in a state of great nervous  
excitement, and there are not a few  
people who are asking themselves how  
it is possible that Campos is now in  
Havana if the insurgents are in re-  
treat, and if the city is threatened  
why it is that he does not go out to  
meet the enemy. The authorities are  
not blind to the fact that there is a  
strong element among the younger  
male population of this city which is  
in strong sympathy with the insur-  
gents, and in case of serious trouble  
with the insurgents outside, it is an  
open question whether the fire depart-  
ment and even the bulk of the civil  
guards and volunteers here could be  
counted upon for any length of time.

The triumphant march of the insur-  
gents seems to have a great effect upon  
the populace, and those who, three  
weeks ago laughed at the idea of the  
insurrection ever amounting to anything  
more than an uprising of the disaffected  
portion of the population, are now  
anxiously looking for news from the  
front and are extremely apprehensive  
of hearing within a short time of the  
advance guard of the insurgents. The  
merchants of this city, while still  
loyally supporting the government are  
beginning to be very nervous and look  
forward with a great deal of alarm at  
the prospect of an uprising here and  
the entry of insurgents to Havana,  
which it is claimed, is certain to be the  
signal for looting and other disorders.

In the face of all these alarming ru-  
mors and expressed fears, the govern-  
ment authorities insist that there is ab-  
solutely no danger that the insurgents  
will ever get any distance beyond Ma-  
tanzas, and they continue laughing at  
the mere mention of the idea that Go-  
mez can get within sight of Havana.

**Holiday Goods**  
—TO—  
**Suit the Masses**  
AT  
**POPULAR PRICES**  
Call For the New Game  
**ARCHARANA.**  
**JAMES O. HOBBS,**  
114 SALEM AVENUE.

## BARRETT'S SPEECHES.

The House Committee Asks for Infor-  
mation as to His Utterances.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27.—The  
House committee on foreign af-  
fairs to-day held a meeting and consid-  
ered the Barrett and McCall resolutions  
relative to the speeches of Ambassador  
Barrett. The committee decided to re-  
port the McCall resolution in a modified  
form, and it now calls upon the Presi-  
dent for information as to the alleged  
utterances of Mr. Barrett and the cor-  
respondence on the subject. The reso-  
lution has been very much tamed down,  
and made mild in comparison to what it  
was when introduced. It was thought  
that in view of what precedent claims it  
would be much better to make the reso-  
lution simply one of inquiry.

The Barrett resolution is thus com-  
piled with to the extent of taking steps  
toward the investigation which it  
directed. The investigation at present  
will be confined to seeking opinion  
from the State Department. Another  
important question which came forward  
was the Cuban revolution, which was  
brought before the committee through  
a resolution for recognition of the in-  
surgents, introduced by Mr. Bingham,  
of Pennsylvania.

It will not be acted upon, it being the  
unanimous opinion of the committee  
that Congress should not take action  
until further information regarding the  
status of the rebellion was in its pos-  
session; so only a resolution calling  
upon the State Department for cor-  
respondence and information on the  
uprising was drafted. The case of ex-  
Congressman Waller was brought up, and  
the resolution of Mr. Miller, of Kansas,  
asking the State Department for the  
records of the trial and all correspond-  
ence with the French government will  
be reported to the House.

## THE TARIFF AND BOND BILLS.

Both Likely to Encounter Serious Op-  
position in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The Republi-  
can Senators have devoted much time  
during the last few days to informal  
conferences among themselves concern-  
ing the House tariff and bond bills with  
a view of securing united action if pos-  
sible on either one or both of the meas-  
ures. It is generally admitted that both  
bills will encounter very serious ob-  
stacles in the Senate largely on account  
of the silver sentiment in that body.  
This sentiment is so strong that it has  
been feared by the anti-silver men that  
it would result in a free coinage amend-  
ment to each of the bills.

In view of this situation it has been  
suggested that one of the bills might  
be sacrificed for the purpose of getting  
the other through. It is believed by  
some that the bond bill can be first  
considered and a free coinage bill sub-  
stituted for it and passed. The free  
coinage Republicans will then consent  
to all of the tariff bill to pass without  
a silver amendment, and it is upon  
this line that the friends of the tariff  
bill are now proceeding. Some of the  
silver Republicans have indicated a  
willingness to consider this sugges-  
tion, but others of them express doubts  
as to its feasibility.

SAY, DID YOU EVER THINK OF THE  
DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CHEAP PI-  
ANOS AND ORGANS, AND EXPENSIVE  
PIANOS AND ORGANS? WE HAVE PI-  
ANOS AND ORGANS CHEAP. MANU-  
FACTURER'S BRANCH HOUSE. YOU  
KNOW, THIS MEANS NO AGENT'S  
PROFITS TO PAY—NO NOTES TO  
SIGN. RICHMOND MUSIC COMPANY,  
MUSICAL HEADQUARTERS, C. T. JEN-  
NINGS, MANAGER, ROANOKE, VA.

## IN THE INTEREST OF PEACE.

Mr. Barrett's Bill for a Conference of  
Nations Having American Territory.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Representa-  
tive Barrett, of Massachusetts, intro-  
duced in the House a joint resolution  
authorizing the President to arrange a  
conference between the United States  
and the nations possessing territory on  
the American continent for the settle-  
ment of boundary disputes. The Presi-  
dent is to invite each nation to join the  
United States is a conference to be held  
in Washington in 1896 to agree, if pos-  
sible, upon all boundaries in dispute  
between such nations.

In forwarding the invitations for the  
conference the President is to set forth  
that it is called for the purpose of col-  
lecting surveys and data that may tend  
to the settlement of disputes as to the  
true divisional lines between the na-  
tions represented, and upon the dis-  
agreement by them to a statement of  
facts in each dispute, to devise a defi-  
nite plan to be submitted to each na-  
tion for a series of arbitrations to  
settle such questions. Fifty thousand  
dollars is appropriated for the expenses  
of the conference.

## Strengthening the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Senator Quay  
to-day presented and requested the im-  
mediate consideration of a resolution  
asking the Secretary of the Navy for his  
opinion as to the advisability of con-  
structing six battleships under the  
terms of the bids put in instead of two  
as required by the present law, but Mr.  
Gorman objected and the resolution  
went over.

## Bank Clearings Show Increase.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Total bank  
clearings at principal cities for the week  
ending December 27, showing increase  
or decrease as compared with the cor-  
responding week of last year: \$1,144,-  
925,202, increase 36 6.

## Open Every Night.

WAREHOUSES of Hobbie Music Company  
are open at night for convenience of  
those who cannot call during the day.

Coats at \$1.25.

WE HAVE just received, thirty new  
coats, a manufacturer's sample, which  
we will close out to-day and to-morrow  
at \$1.25 each. We have them in men's,  
women's and ladies' sizes. They are of  
goods only. Palais Royal, 101 Salem  
avenue.

PRESCRIPTIONS and all other compounded  
day and night. Massie's Pharmacy.

## TWENTY-FOUR PERSONS KILLED

### Terrible Results of a Panic at a Hebrew Gathering.

The Lighting of a Gas Jet Caused Some  
One to Raise the Cry of Fire When  
the Whole Audience in a Mad Rush  
Fled Upon One Another in a Narrow  
Stairway.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 27.—In a senseless  
panic, caused by a defective gas burner  
and a foolish cry of fire, at the old  
Front Street Theatre to-night, twenty-  
four people were killed, two fatally in-  
jured and ten more seriously hurt. Up  
to 2 o'clock this morning thirteen of the  
dead have been identified. They are  
Leo Cohen, aged 25, 205 North Front  
street; Jennie Hezlie, aged 18, 209 Al-  
bomarle street; Jacob Rosenthal, aged  
10, 235 South Eden street; Morris Hal-  
gious, tailor, aged 30; Louis Amoski,  
aged 48; Louis Levenstein, aged 38;  
Gabriel Bernstein, aged 4; Theresa  
Bernstein, aged 5; Ida Friedman, aged  
14; Sarah Rosen, aged 18; Lena Lewis,  
aged 22; ——— Szilberg, aged 13; —  
Wolf, aged 28, man. Two others are as  
the morgue awaiting identification.

The injured at the city hospital are  
Mrs. Friedman, aged 35, crushed; Mrs.  
Goldman, aged 40, badly crushed; Milda  
Goldwait, aged 16, contusions and shock;  
Morris Shaeffer, crushed; Jacob Gold-  
stein, aged 20, crushed; Abraham Rosen-  
thal, aged 30, crushed; unknown boy,  
aged 10, will die; unknown woman, aged  
25, will die; unknown man, aged 23, se-  
riously hurt about the body; unknown  
boy, aged 16, serious internal injuries.

Most of the killed and injured are  
Hebrews. They were carried to hospi-  
tals and their homes and it was very  
difficult to obtain their names.

The theatre, which is possibly the  
oldest in the city, was filled from pit to  
dome with people who had assembled to  
listen to the Hebrew opera which has  
been given in the house twice a week  
for the past month.

The ticket offices show that over  
2,700 tickets had been sold, when at 8  
o'clock the sale of seats was stopped  
because there was no more left. Gen-  
eral admission tickets were sold, how-  
ever, after this, and it is supposed there  
were at least 3,000 in the house when  
the curtain went up on the first act.  
The capacity of the house is less than  
2,500, the density of the crowd may be  
imagined.

Ten minutes after the curtain rose  
one of the attendants went up to the  
second tier to light a gas jet, which  
appeared to have been put out. As he  
tended the cook and applied a match the  
light flashed up, and it was seen that  
there was no tip to the burner. The jet  
was well down toward the stage on the  
left side of the house in plain view of  
the greater part of the audience; but,  
as the glare from it showed against the  
wall, some one in the gallery shouted,  
"Fire, fire, fire."

In an instant there was a mad  
scramble for the doors, in which the  
whole audience took part.

The vandals of the frightened multi-  
tude reached the entrance on the front  
step, pushed on by the howling, shriek-  
ing mob behind them. There, those in  
the foremost rank were compelled to  
turn to the right and left to reach the  
double entrance way built in the form  
of storm doors. Passing through these  
doors they reached a flight of steps  
leading from each door, downward to a  
landing, from whence a broad stairway  
of moderate height would have carried  
them into the street, and to safety. The  
steps leading from the doorways are  
but about five feet high but the land-  
ing at their base is narrow. Down these  
the frightened people hurled themselves  
in the frightful struggle to reach the  
open air, and to escape the certain death  
they thought was behind them.

As the crowds from the two doors, one  
on the right, the other on the left, to  
reach the landing, met, there was a  
brief struggle, and then some one  
lost his or her footing and fell. In a  
moment the crowd pushed with irre-  
sistible force from the rear, crowded  
upon the prostrate forms and began in-  
turn to tumble, reel and presently to  
fall prone upon the floor under the  
myriads of feet coming like a herd of  
frightened buffalo from behind. In less  
time than it takes to tell it, the landing  
was packed twenty or thirty deep with  
the panic-stricken multitude, and the  
hundreds behind them were struggling  
over them to reach the street.

The tumult attracted an immense  
crowd from the outside, many of them  
tried to gain entrance to the theatre,  
thus adding to the confusion. A dozen  
police men, also attracted to the scene,  
of the frightened crowd, went to the  
scene, and, using their truncheons, they  
outside, pushed through the door, and  
mass on the landing.

Among the first to reach the landing  
was Officer E. J. Kelly, whose horse was  
blocked away. Forcing his way through  
the main door he reached the landing  
and pulling with all his might he dragged  
a woman from under a pile of bodies. A  
glance at her face showed that she was  
dead.

(Continued on next page.)

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